TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. Daily only, one month. Pally only, three months Daily only, one year ... y, including Sunday, one year. Sunday only, one year .. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails In the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve | age, but they have a right to object to the or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage further expansion of the system on ex-

this paper must, in order to receive attention, b accompanied by the name and address of the mon school system.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co. 217 Dearborn street. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washingto News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street.

Until noon he will be Governor Matthews: after that he will be ex-Governor Matthews. The Texans who are fighting in Cuba on

themselves recognized. All the Governors get in body blows at

trusts, and most of the legislatures will probably do the same. The trusts must go. Since Senator Mills, of Texas, ceased to be the leader of the free-trade "push" in the House he has lost standing in Con-

do the voting in this city seem to have forgotten that a school debt is as much of an obligation and burden as

Where is Senator Tillman? He has not appeared in the Senate with his pitchfork thus far, which leads to a belief that he is getting ready.

It is folly for the Salvation Army to burn the devil in effigy. He has a reputation of centuries' standing of being an adept in the burning business.

The present system of School Board management savors of government within government. School boards are too much law unto themselves.

It is rather too early to claim that th Georgia anti-trust law will accomplish th marvels already claimed for it. The best law, if not enforced, is of little avail.

The reports from the capital of Illinois are to the effect that Madden will be beaten, Now that Governor Tanner gives out that no one, Madden's men are somewhat cast down.

Many important matters will come before the present Legislature, but the good-roads should not be forgotten. Poor roads we have with us always, or will have till we get rid of them.

If the late Candidate Bryan succeeds in he will have earned the championship as talker against time, but he will no longer be a Boy Orator.

A writer in the North American Review influenced by them cast in the late election, largely for the Republican ticket. They did not heed the advice of Mr. Debs.

Governor Matthews, who took occasion to to the monetary convenobtain some valuable informaas a private citizen and ex-Governor.

In order to forestall any mitigation ublic opinion regarding the ochous character of her government, Spain wishes it un derstood that she has no intention of granting autonomy either in Porto Rico or Cuba be tyrannical and unjust to the

In a recent interview Senator David B. Hill declared that "the demagogues by their violent doctrine have driven every man of the Democratic party, and the party is now on the rocks of Populism.' This is true, but the senator should have said it before Nov. 3.

The calamityites will be angry when told that there was \$71,016,076 more money in circulation Jan. 1, 1897, than Jan. 1, 1896 and that gold has increased nearly \$21,000. some of them will be well nigh frantic

Compressed air is making its way as motive power. Within a week seven cars sengers over the tracks of the Metropolitan Company in New York and the be rapidly increased. Coms one of the great motors of

The Democratic-Republican party would Democratic Republicans. Jefwhile it lasted, and he was the soundest of sound-money Democrats.

The financing of the School Board during years seems to have been of money grew on bushes, or as ons once incurred would never sea years from \$6,500 to \$13,000 a year, and 'the machine of the city of Chicago over a large purchase of land in Chic with a

for saying these are high schools in more highly ornamental institutions, and especially of the Manual Training School, is sapping the strength of the system by abplying seating capacity and tuition for pupils in the lower grades. And yet in the 8.00 face of these facts the board talks about 'widening the curriculum" and asking for Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts | self earnestly to the adoption of measures by which, if the present cost of the schools cannot be reduced, the rapid increase in the cost may be arrested. The people are proud of their schools and will pay taxes cheerfully to maintain their efficiency, and especially to furnish common school accommodations and tuition for all children of school pensive lines, or to the establishment of All communications intended for publication in costly features entirely foreign to the com-

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

If Governor Matthews had stepped out of would have carried with him the respect of the people in a much larger degree than of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville | day. This is not due to the fact that he office during the earlier period than the later, but because he gave less attention to flict with the Roby people, which he pursued with zeal and courage, won for him the respect of many Republicans. The port and good will of many thousands of Republicans. During the latter period his chief supporters were Republicans, while port during the past year did not rally During that period he became the most popular man in his party 1894, followed by a Republican Legislature. Governor's action in regard to the riots. In spite of the plots of his friends in the Senate the Republicans passed his Roby About this time, Democrats presidential nomination to him. It inspired him with his old spirit of intense and unfair partisanship. He wrangled with the Legislature, and the wrangle culminated with the Griffin episode, for which Governor Matthews was entirely responsible in that he withheld a veto so late that the quently he was at outs with the Supreme Court over the appointment of prison trustees, and when that body declared the apin serious disturbance, the court evaded consideration of the unconstitutionality of ernor lost him all the regard of Republicans and independents which his good conduct during the earlier period won for him They may, however, have endeared him to that portion of his party which assailed him for enforcing the laws and suppressing violence in 1894.

Mr. Mount becomes Governor to-day under favorable conditions. The people of Indiana know him, and have confidence in his judgment integrity. As a legislator he made an excellent record. He has been a leader the greatest industry of Indiana. He made a canvass which showed him to be a strong and level-minded man. For years he has has been there is no risk in expressing the firm conviction that he will prove a wise and useful Governor.

AN UNPRECEDENTED IMPERTINENCE | the salary in his There is always more or less hostile critsenators. The self-elect of the East candissatisfied. There is an outcry because Mr. Platt may go to the Senate from New York. The Journal cannot understand the secret of the ex-senator's power in not even an ordinary speaker; he is not rich man; yet he has a marvelous hold upon the Republican party in New York, where there are able men like Depew, General Tracy, Whitelaw Reid and Mr. Choate, Outside of New York the general feeling among Republicans is anti-Platt. He sure to be elected senator, and while he not an ideal man for the position, it would trouble those who are shocked at the probability of his election to formulate charges affecting his integrity. He certainly one qualification for the position which the country at large wish that a score of men now in the Senate might have, and that is confessed inability to make long speeches upon unimportant topics. In Pennsylvania there has been a hot contest between Mr. Penrose and Mr. Wanamaker for senator. main charge against Mr. Penrose is that he is Senator Quay's man. The Journal is not an admirer of Mr. Quay, but it will istence. In this State, whatever may the preferences of individuals, all Republicans and other fair-minded men will admit that in character and other qualificaaccepted the designation | tions, either of the candidates would serve the State with credit, and neither would be out of his element in the Senate.

> Illinois furnishes an exception. A person whose name is a synonym for boodleism in no other language than the slang of that class, has taken it into his head that he occupied by Douglas, Trumbull, John Logan and General Oglesby. His is the

CABINETS AND CABINET-MAKING. President-elect McKinley has not begun his Cabinet. Not many persons are called men, tell no tales, but if they did they could probably relate some interesting exthe office of Governor two years ago he periences relative to Cabinet-making. There would be some amusing revelations of efforts by small men to force themselves into he will when he retires to private life to- the President's official family, and some surprising ones regarding the sly methods gave more attention to the duties of his adopted by great men to bring themselves

into favorable notice. The Cabinet as now constituted is an personal politics during the earlier years of | evolution of politics. The word itself does his administration. The conflict he had not appear in the Constitution nor in any with his own party in the Legislature of law. The only executive officer mentioned 1893 and the aid which the Republicans ren- | in the Constitution is the President, and dered him in regaining the power to ap- the entire executive power of the governpoint officers taken from his Republican | ment is vested in him. The Constitution retheir own hook seem determined to make | predecessor made him moderate. The con- | fers indirectly to "heads of departments," but does not create any departments. That was done by an act of the first Congress. The law uses the phrase "head of departcourse which he was induced to adopt dur- | ment," but not the words Cabinet and cabiing the coal-mine disturbances and the rail- net minister. These expressions were probto invest high offices and government fund incurred a responsibility which no sensible person should be willing to share, although some do repeat the offense. The so-called premier is only a high-grade subordinate of the President. The act of 1789, creating

The secretary of state shall perform uch duties as shall from time to time b enjoined on or trusted to him by the Fresident relative to correspondences, comns or instructions to or with publi ministers or consuls from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign states or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers or other foreigners. or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs as the President of the United States shall assign to the department, and he shall conduct the business of the department in such manner as the President

shall direct. This is very explicit in making the secretary of state entirely subordinate to the other secretaries or heads of departments are equally explicit. The framers of the on the point that all the executive power of the government was vested in the Presi-

Relatively speaking, the members of the

early Cabinets, to adopt popular phrasewere more distinguished men than the position had more attractions for really even the salary had something to do with it. At the organization of the government work together harmoniously and be loyal to their chief and congenial associates. A mistake in any of these respects prove very embarrassing to the President, and the far more serious one of man into his Cabinet might wreck his administration. It is, of course, very difficult for a President to get rid of an objectionaafter he is once appointed, and every Presian exceedingly difficult

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787. The question of the authorship of the orbut it possesses historic interest enough to justify careful inquiry. The oris one of the most celebrated acts in the entire history of American legislation, and has often been eulogized as one of the most beneficent. It contained the first prohibition of slavery ever made by Congress, and was the first written instrument to forbid impairment of the obligation of contracts. Its provisions regarding education were far in advance of the time and, in connection with the Ohio Company's franchise, engineered by Dr. Cutler, it refirst university established west of the Al-

The point of discussion between the Jour-

THE DAILY JOURNAL the cost of the high schools from \$23,000 to such men as Representatives Cannon and view to settlement. The evidence on both conference is sure to attract national at-\$33,000 a year. Taxpayers might be excused | Hitt, General Carr and Messrs. Allerton | sides is circumstantial and not quite conand Mason. It having been intimated that | clusive, but the preponderance is in favor the McKinley administration will not rec- of Dr. Cutler. A claim has been made for ognize Madden if elected senator, this rec- | Thomas Jefferson, but he had nothing to ognized king of boodlers, whose language | do with the ordinance and had been out of is the jargon of toughs and "sports," the country two years when it was passed. threatens through his supporters to go into | The question of a plan of government for the Senate as the opponent of the admin- the Northwest Territory was before Conistration. No wonder the decent element in gress at intervals from 1784 to 1787. On the Illinois are up in arms that such a man as | 26th of April in the year last named a com-Madden should be a candidate for United | mittee of the House, of which Nathan Dane States senator. His election would be a was a member, reported an ordinance which measureless disgrace upon the State of was read a second time on May 9 and Lincoln and Douglas, and would involve the amended. It did not contain any prohibiparty in Illinois in deserved disaster. The | tion of slavery and not a word in regard to latest advices indicate the defeat of Mad- education. If Dane was the author of these den, but it is an outrage upon decency that | provisions, why were they not in the orighe should have the audacity to aspire to inal draft of the ordinance, or why did he not move to insert them at its second reading? They were not offered until after Dr. Cutler's arrival in New York two months later, and several days of labor with memany too soon the serious work of forming bers of Congress and the committee. He arrived in New York on the 5th of July; on upon to perform the duty, and probably the 9th a new committee was constructed, those who have done so have discovered of which Dane was a member, but not that it is surrounded with many difficulties | chairman; on the 11th a new ordinance was and limitations. Ex-Presidents, like dead reported without an anti-slavery provision, and on the 12th it was offered as an amendment. There was a new power at work, and it was furnished by Dr. Cutler. The following brief reference to his work is found in a journal kept by him and published after his death:

July 10.-This morning another conference with the committee. As Congress was now engaged in settling the form of government for the federal territory, for which a bill has been prepared, and a copy sent to me (with leave to make remarks taken the liberty to remark upon and propose several amendments. I thought this the most favorable time to go on to Phila-

July 19, after his return from Philadel-

Called on members of Congress very early in the morning and was furnished with the ordinance establishing a government in the Western federal territory. It is in a proposed have all been made, except one, and that is better qualified.

The anti-slavery amendment was offered by Dane on July 12, two days after Dr. eral amendments. Can there be any reaurged by Dr. Cutler? It is said to have been in Dane's handwriting, and probably it was. He did the clerical work of putting parts from ordinances that had been discussed before, but there is no direct evidence that he originated the anti-slavery provision, while all the circumstantial evidence points to Dr. Cutler. At that time period. Contemporaneous evidence shows that he forced his anti-slavery views upon did claim the authorship of it. Dr. Joseph Torrey, of Salem, Mass., wrote to Judge Ephraim Cutler, eldest son of Dr. Man-

asseh, Jan. 30, 1847, as follows: At a recent professional call at Hamilton Dr. Cutler's home) brother Temple produced large piles of Ohio documents, but had only time for a hasty examination. saw among these documents the ordinance of 1787 on a printed sheet. On its margin was written that Mr. Dane renuested Dr. Cutler to suggest such provisions as he deemed advisable, and that, at Dr. Cutler's instance, was inserted what reates to religious education and slavery. These facts have long been known to me as household words.

Hon. Daniel Webster solicited and ob tained the examination of Dr. Cutler's journal. Subsequently, Temple Cutler wrote to his brother Ephraim in Marietta: "Webster is now convinced that the man whose foresight suggested some of these articles was our father.'

Judge Ephraim Cutter, who was chiefly Ohio, and who died several years ago, left

he following written statement I visited my father at Washington during the last session he attended Congress. 1804-5. In his boarding house he occupied room with the reverend gentleman from the New Hampshire and the Connecticut river counties, whose name I have forgot-We were in conversation relative to the political concerns of Ohio, the ruling parties, and the effect of the (Ohio) Constitution in the promotion of general interest, when he observed that he was informed that I had prepared that portion of the Ohio Constitution which contained the part of the ordinance of 1787 which prohibited slavery. He wished to know if it was a fact. On my assuring him that it was, he observed that he thought it a singular coincidence, as he himself had prepared own living. part of the ordinance in New York negotiating the purchase of the lands for the Ohio company. I had not then seen the journal he kept while he was in New York at that time.

After Dr. Cutler's death Dane claimed the authorship of the entire ordinance for personal claims may offset each other, leaving the circumstantial evidence and probabilities in favor of

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The monetary conference which is historic in respect to its character, action and influence. The situation and circumstances which brought it about are unique, the gentlemen in attendance will represent the best business talent of the country, and its action is likely to be potential for good. The subject that will engage its attention is nothing less than taking the preliminary steps for the devising of a plan to reform our currency system, which has been limping along ever since the war through various stages of patchwork legislation. body doubts the need of reform, though there is considerable diversity of opinion as to what is needed and how to go about it. A convention representing the best business minds of the country, including delegates of boards of trade, produce and cotton exchanges and other commercial organiza- ern question. "I am." said he. "like a tions, together with financiers, bankers, political economists and practical men of affairs should be able to do something useful towards a solution of a business problem which affects every interest and all classes. The coming conference will be composed of men of this character, selected

irrespective of partisan or political considerations, and with sole reference to paits action will contribute to the shap-

tention, and it is to be hoped it will make

Governor Pingree urges the Michigan Legislature to impose a license upon every man who appears about that body as a lobbyist. Massachusetts already has a law requiring those who come before that body or its committees to urge private legislation to register their names and the interests which they represent.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Napoleon. "Do you know, I fancy I resemble Na-"Well, Napoleon is a good deal of a back

Depths of Dumbness. "I don't see why they should say 'dumb as an oyster.' "Well, you know the oyster, poor thing, To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: can't even talk with its hands."

Recovery.

"And yet you once said that you were "I really thought so at the time, but

appears to have been only a trance." An Art Student.

"I was really surprised at Johnny. He came in and begged a quarter, saying that he wanted to go to the gallery to see the "You needn't be alarmed. He isn't getting Bostonian. It was the theater gallery

he meant, and the pictures are alive." INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

The Republican party has not promised to bring prosperity to those who do busiand propose amendments), which I had ness according to reckless and dishonest methods.-Crawfordsville Journal. Let the Populist party turn over a ne leaf, preach the doctrine of hope, rather than the wailings of despair, and the party will be more successful because it will be more useful.-Shelbyville Republican.

> The tariff hearings before the ways and means committee cause increasing woe in the free-trade household. The whole proceeding is too intensely American to suit any believer in European theories .- Vincennes Commercial.

of the ideas this Legislature should make a that about one-half the passengers on lican institutions, and parents who will not should be compelled to send their children to school,-Pendleton Record.

The Republican party is in favor of a fair and equitable apportionment-not a gerrymander, such as Democratic legislatures have forced upon the people in the past. It is pledged to provide one that will be equitable and just, and we have no doubt but that the pledge will be redeemed. The day of the gerrymander is past. - Fort

Wayne Gazette. The Indianapolis Sentinel has already made a kick because the Republican majority has adopted rules in the House that will insure majority rule and effectually prevent the minority from delaying busi-With the session limited to sixty days, it will require all the time to transact the State's business, and "monkeying" by the minority will not be tolerated .- Mun-

It is indeed singular that violation of the natural-gas flambeau law, which has beweek in the Indiana gas field, and the drain, which must in time exhaust the supply of the precious fluid and compel a return to coal and wood, is increasing steadily because offenders against this statute go unpunished. The law as it stands is almost a dead letter.-Wabash Plain Dealer.

There is some feeling of soreness in that part of the message referring to the prison ernor. Theoretically, probably, the appointing power should be vested in the Governor, but the fact is beyond dispute that in practice the present management of our prisons has been the most successful in the history of the State, and Indiana's prisons are becoming models for similar institutions of

other States .- Seymour Republican. Among the offices to be filled by Governor than distributing fish when sent out by the government, and seiners and dynamiters have had things pretty much their own way. From the streams of this locality the fish have almost disappeared, and their condition is but a sample of those all over the State. The great need is now, as it always has been, a commissioner would strictly enforce the law and bring all violators to quick and speedy justice. -Greensburg Review.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

An American robin was recently found near Manchester, England. British naturalists are wondering how it crossed the

Cecil Rhodes is a hearty supporter of the Salvation Army, and he has made General Booth an offer of land in Rhodesia for the Mexican women are never employed

bookkeepers, cashiers, stenographers, typewriters or saleswomen or in any branches of industry wherein woman can earn her One of the late Joseph B. McCullagh's few amusements was the coinage of new

words. He popularized, if he did not invent, the word "boom," which is only one of several that he managed to introduce into the vernacular. A "prominent member of the Players' Club, of New York," informs a Philadelphia reporter that Mark Twain received in Lon-

on recently a letter mailed to him in New York and addressed only "Mark Twain, God Kows Where.' The largest sum ever offered or asked for a single diamond was \$2,150,000, which

the Nizam of Hyderabad agreed to give Mr. Jacobs, the famous feweler of Simla, for the imperial diamond, considered the finest stone in the world The British bishop of Bath and Wells was surprised, after putting up at a little

hotel in the Pyrenees, to receive a number of plumbers' business cards. It developed that his name had been inserted in the visitors' book as "Mr. Bishop, England. Profession, baths and wells. There was lately sold in London, for

\$125, a silver salver made in 1782, bearing the coat of arms, crest and motto of William Pitt, and having the following words engraved on its back: "This piece of plate belonged to the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, the most incorrupt and loyal minister that ever graced the annals of any nation.' President Lincoln once said he never went to sleep without looking under the

when he was sorely distressed by these

congressional importunities, he said he

could not get time to consider the Southman so busy in letting rooms in one end of his house that he has not time to put out the fire in the other end. The school-fund commissioner of Connecticut carries the State school fund on als books at \$2,008,048.97. This includes bank which last year paid \$12.064 in dividends. They are all inventoried at par. If put in at market value that would add \$60,000 to

\$70,000 to the fund. The income, as re-

ported, was \$112,085.58. The office expenses

were \$14,674.89. Deducting this, the net in-

come would be \$98,010.69, or about 4% per In German cities before a druggist the needs of that particular neighborhood require it. Recently a young druggist in Altona, whose prospective marriage dewas overwhelmed by the rejection of his petition. As a last resort he took the case to the minister of education, the highest authority, and, on being refused again,

committed suicide. have a tendency to centralize discussion on be welcomed. Mrs. Backwith herself was in a legal tender in payment of all debts, as a little girl's tollet, with short ruffled skirts | well those contracted before the issue the salient points of currency reform. The and long patalettes. One belle came in in- as those contracted afterwards. Now, if

fants' long clothes, and there were Mother | Mr. Webster was mistaken in his interpre-Goose girls and Kate Greenaway lassles in | tation of the Constitution, and we have no profusion, while the men appeared as Bur-

boy and sang some naughty French songs. Speak pleasantly to the cat; Remember, if bereft. Of one life which is dear to her She only has eight left.

And then suppose that life is sad, And often it is so: Think tenderly how you would feel With nine to undergo.

Good friends, to cheer a single life, That were a deed well done. Remember, he who cheers nine cats Cheers really eighty-one.

TWO-CENT FARES

-New England Farmer.

Reasons for Enacting a Law Compelling Railways to Grant Them.

The Journal of Saturday came out in to quit discussing the subject so long as it emi-opposition to the proposition to make 2 cents per mile the legal rate of railway purposes of this article, the question of a rate should be established by law, if not voluntarily made by the railroad companies some years, that such rates should be es-

example of the benefits of a 2-cent rate, both to the public and to the roads. Some will say, "But New York has a denser population, with larger cities and towns, than Indiana, and travel is naturally greater there than here." Of some sections of the State this is true, but not of all portions. I have passed through portions of the State of New York in the strictly agricultural regions, on local trains, and have been astonished at the process of emptying out and filling up of the coaches which prevailed at nearly all stations. Another noticeable feature was that nearly all passengers had "card" tickets, indicating that they were purely "local" passengers and not commercial travelers or tourists. Get on a train in Indiana these days, keep Compulsory attendance at school is one "tab" on the conductor, and you will see many trains hold mileage books or some

other special form of ticket, purchased at less than the tariff rate. For two years past the roads in Indiana more properly, outdo each other, in the way of favoring their mileage book patrons, while the privileges to that class which pays tariff rates have been curtailed. Until recently a local ticket purchased at rate was good until used, but present some roads "void" them one day after date sold. Local round-trip tickets were formerly "unlimited" on a few lines. and on none were they good less than thirty days. To-day one road, at least, running through this town makes its tickets of this class good but ten days from date of sale. This works an injustice to the public, to sell one man a mileage book, good for a year, at 2 cents per mile, and charge his neighbor 3 cents per mile for a ticket good but one day. "Well, let him buy mileage, too," you say. Ah; there's the rub! The twenty dollars to invest at one time in railroad tickets is not within reach of all, and it is not even justice to tax benevolence. Its first building was a marthe poor man 1 cent per mile because of the fact that his money comes in small installments.

It is now the boast of some roads that their mileage books are good over thirty or forty different roads, but the ticket at the higher rate is good only over one road. To add to the injustice ticket brokers keep a stock of mileage books, with various descriptive clauses, so that they may sell a trip of forty, fifty or one whether he be long and lean, short and fat,

or medium. Mileage books and other forms of special ickets entail a vast amount of trouble and expense on the roads, and, latterly, are the source of much the larger share of the rail road quarrels. The argument of some, that | and modernized until little of railroads would give inferior accommodations and no excursion rates if compelled to reduce to 2 cents a mile, is only a "scare, tions, if nothing else will, and the roads will run excursions then as now if they find it pays. Reasonably cheap fares have almeant a rate of 50 cents from Indianapolis to Chicago or St. Louis, but rates ranging from 1 to 2 cents. It is probable that half the passenger revenues of the roads to-day is derived from business carried on such The roads for ten years admitted that it paid to run Niagara Falls excursions at \$5, but in 1896 they found that it did not pay to run them at \$10. Passenger fares have not been reduced in proportion to freight charges in the last ten or fifteen years, and a reduction now, and equal rates to all, will stimulate travel and increase the

revenues of the roads A few years ago the Western Union Telegraph Company reduced its rates almost one-half, and at the same time bettered its service and increased its earnings. Daily papers which were sold at 5 cents a copy when 3-cent railroad fares were established are now sold at 1, 2 and 3 cents, and give a better news service than they did then. Special tickets and a discrimination in rates are not only unfair to the patrons of a road, but they are a source of continual expense and annoyance to the management. In this day there is no necessity for a special rate to the clergy any more than there is to the school teacher. In past years, when a minister had to preach in a halfdozen places and on an uncertain salary, it was right to make a reduced rate. this day, when the minister is "located" and receives a regular salary, at least equal to that of men in other callings, there is no good reason for a continuance of the prac-

While possibly the move for 2-cent fares on the part of the commercial travelers was inaugurated partly in spite, yet it is one that the public approves, and which the majority of people believe to be right. May the movement go on, gather strength, and the day hasten its coming when the railroads will all pay dividends from revenues derived from 2-cent fares paid by day laborers, drummers, farmers, preachers and teachers. FLEMING RATCLIFF. New Castle, Jan. 9.

THE MONEY STANDARD.

Can a Permanent System Be Devised Without Amending the Constitution?

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I wish to submit, through your paper, a and a few observations nent monetary system without an amendthe necessity, and thought they had provided, in the Constitution, for a measure of free from objection and would be perma-To believe otherwise would pressed himself in his well-studied speech on the "Specie Circular," delivered in the United States Senate on the 31st of December, 1836. In that address he said:

"The legal-tender, therefore, the constitutional standard of value, is established and cannot be overethrown. To overthrow t would shake the whole system.

In another place he said: "The constitutional tender is the thing to | worth \$1. be preserved, and it ought to be preserved sacredly under all circumstances.

Further on, in the same speech, he said: "I am certainly of the opinion, then, that gold and silver, at rates to be fixed by Copgress, constitute the legal standard of | plete the appointment of John Hay as value in this country; and that neither embassador to England now except the Congress nor any State has authority to consent and co-operation of Major McKinestablish any other, or to displace this. Prior to the date of Mr. Webster's speech from which these extracts are taken the Supreme Court of the United States had laid down the same constitutional doctrine in regard to our monetary system. But the same court, by a bare majority of its members, under the stress of a great war in auditors which trolley line to take which extraordinary measures became a necessity, has since decided that Congress may issue treasury notes and make them

constitutional standard of value and legaltons, Little Boy Blue, sailors, etc. One tender money, what are to be the conse-well-known club man went as a very bad quences? Plainly, our monetary system will become the football of contending partisans; one Congress may make gold the standard of value, and the next may discard gold and substitute silver, and a succeeding Congress may demonetize both gold and silver and issue greenbacks and silver and issue greenbacks ad libitum, and make them the only standard of value. Are the moneyed men of the country-the bondholders, bankers and money lenders-ready for such a monetary system as this? Are they ready to abandon Webster's theory throw shield a constitutional never ready to put into the hands of Congress the power to provide for the payment of all debts with depreciated paper money? Are they ready to pull down the constitutional breastworks which now protect them from all serious harm, and to fight an army, twenty times their own number, in an open field? If so, I can only say they would make poor generals. I know it will be said in reply to all this that Congress should adopt a monetary system, and the people should quit agitating the subject. But how are you going to get the people

is open to congressional action? I submit these thought for the consideration of the business men of the country, fare in this State. Laying aside, for the not without hope that, deeply interested as they are, they may be persuaded that our business interests, as well as all other legal interference with property rights, I interests, demand a final settlement of this desire to suggest some reasons why such question, and that no plan of settlement can be effectual which does not embrace a constitutional standard of value and legal-tender beyond the reach of constant themselves, believing, as I do, and have for | congressional tampering. Our old constitutional standard was gold and silver, kept at a parity by laws of Congress, and I doubt if anybody can devise a more satis-The State of New York furnishes a good | factory one. But whatever our legal-tender money is to be, whether gold and silver, or gold alone, or greenbacks, let the system be agreed upon and put into the Constitution by one or the other methods provided in that instrument. P. S. KENNEDY. Crawfordsville, Ind., Jan. 9.

THE CENTENNIAL PROJECT.

Reduce It to Two Propositions, and Let Each Stand on Its Merits.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The report make to the Governor on the proposed celebration is just such a paper as was to be expected from a commission composed of such men. It would be difficult to select men more competent to give such a question a patient and thorough investigation, alike removed from the narrowness of the niggard and their recommendations merit a most careful consideration by the Legislature. When the subject of centennial celebration was first broached the prevailing thought was that it meant a minature "White City" of temporary buildings to be used a few bish, with an exposition which should range anywhere between a State fair and a Columbian exposition; but the commission gives it quite another character. First, they propose a new building for the Institute for the Blind, a thing which every citizen of Indiana who adequacy of the present building regards as imperative necessity. gruities. It was built fifty years ago when ception of the future demands upon the State for the purposes contemplated by the vel of beauty and of capacity as the conception of the enterprise then comprecapacity had to be enlarged by additions, which had not been provided for in the original plan, so that to-day it is that hundred miles to a local traveler and can is but one right thing to do with it-do as generally pick out a book to fit the man, Mr. Claypool proposes to do with the Bates House, built at the same period, under the direction of an imported architect who succeeded in making it so unlike what a hotel ought to be that it has been modified remains; and though it was originally thought to be beyond any probable demand Competition will regulate the accommoda- it has long been too small to meet the purpose for which it exists. Like a sensible business man that he is he proposes to waste ways paid, and always will. By the is not no more money on the impossible, but to rebuild from the foundation up. venient buildings belonging to the Institution for the Blind, and it is to be hoped the Legislature, representing the progressive element of the State, will accept the recommendation, whether a centennial exposition

> is provided for or not. It is equally obvious to every man of broad views that the State needs just such a building as the commission suggests for the purposes so well outlined, and if it were proposed to build it at Bloomington or Lafayette there would be no difficulty in getting an appropriation if called a part of our university system and in the hands of the university lobby; yet its educational functions are as palpable as those of any building at either school and much more direct than the immense dormitories contemplated in the \$250,000 so modestly suggested in the university trustees' port. And the need of this building does not depend upon our having the proare to have such an exposition the building would serve a good purpose. Of course it will cost something; it ought to cost a million or more, and the rebuilding of the Institution for the Blind should not be reckoned in it any more than the addition to the Female Refermatory to adjust the buildings to present conceptions should. And equally, of course, that esthetic culture which always prefers a cabbage to a chrysanthemum will ately, that class of Indianians which once made the term "Hoosier" a synonym with illiteracy and boorishness have mostly died or emigrated, and the commission, whose report is so full of good sense, stand up as typical Hoosiers now,

> There is, however, one suggestion against which I most emphatically protest - the suggestion that Indianapolis and Marion county should be required to pay a large bonus because this building is to be located here. Might as well have required a bonus because the Statehouse is here. This is to be a building by the State and for State purposes, and the accident of living in Marion county instead of in Hancock or Hendricks or Steuben or Posey deserves no If, however, the suggestion reates to the proposed exposition only, that is quite another thing. If it shall be deterto have an exposition in t would be proper to make that conditional upon a guaranty fund, well secured and very large, to be a private contribution from railroads, hotels, merchants and others who are likely to reap large profits from such an exposition; but nothing of the kind should come from the public treasury, except as it may come from other counties and cities in preparing exhibits for the

> occasion. My conclusion is, let the matter of the removal of the Institution for the Blind stand upon its individual merits, to be hastened, of course, if we determine to build the museum and auditorium, so as to be out of the way; and let the museum and auditorium stand on their merits also, and be prosecuted whether we have an exposi-But if we are to have an tion or not. exposition let them be pushed so as to be ready for this. But it seems to me that every consideration requires the adoption of the plan suggested by the commission modifying it only as to Indianapolis and Marion county, as here suggested.

Indianapolis, Jan. 9. U. L. SEE.

Just the Same.

Kansas City Journal. Notwithstanding Mr. Wanamaker's disappointment and irritation, the patrons of his Philadelphia emporium will still be able to get for 98 cents staple articles

That's All.

Kansas City Journal. It seems there is nothing lacking to com-

Near at Hand.

Washington Post. Sam Jones says hell is located half a mile from Boston, but neglects to tell his

The Naughty Princess.

Having married the fiddler, the Prince

Chimay-Caraman may have to dance later.